

CA20N
Z 1
-77N105

Government
Publications



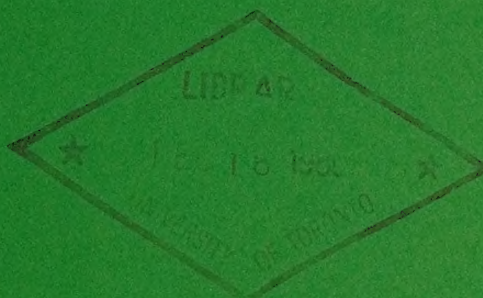
the ROYAL COMMISSION on the NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

OPEN COMMUNICATION - PUBLIC AWARENESS

REPORT BY

MOOSE BAND COUNCIL, MOOSE FACTORY

Funding Program Report





ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

J.E.J. FAHLGREN, COMMISSIONER

OPEN COMMUNICATION - PUBLIC AWARENESS

REPORT BY


MOOSE BAND COUNCIL, MOOSE FACTORY

by

Moose Band Council
Sinclair Cheechoo, Meeting
Coordinator

April 1979

THIS PUBLICATION HAS BEEN PREPARED WITH THE
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT'S FUNDING PROGRAM.
HOWEVER, NO OPINIONS, POSITIONS OR RECOMMEND-
ATIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN SHOULD BE ATTRIBUTED
TO THE COMMISSION; THEY ARE THOSE SOLELY OF
THE AUTHOR(S).



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761119701605>

April 26th, 1979.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find compiled report of the Royal Commission hearings at Moose Factory, Ontario, in the months of February and March of 1979.

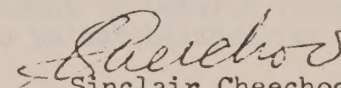
We had planned to hold 3 meetings but because of lack of attendance we decided not hold the third meeting, instead we made house to house calls and obtained individual comments which we felt was more productive in our work.

In speaking to some individual people of Moose Factory Island, I can safely say that more than 50% are in favour of northern development of Ontario providing that precautions are taken to safeguard the areas to be developed.

After working on this project, I suggest that more people should be involved if the hearings are to continue for another year or two. At least 3 people should be employed; one part-time secretary and two field workers on full time for two months.

Only one meeting should be held at the beginning of the project.

Sincerely yours,


Sinclair Cheechoo
Meeting Co-ordinator.

INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS

Would like to say this communication between the tourist and the people in this area is very poor.

We should have a communication system in our communities whereby the necessary information is provided to the people visiting our communities.

We know the tourists do expect to find information system to provide them direction to go and who to contact for different types of outings, such as: Sightseeing trips, fishing trip or hunting trip.

Many tourists are very curious to find out about James Bay Cree Indians or those who settled here.

There are many things we can do in this area to interest the tourists and to promote tourist industry.

Many tourists are discouraged after finding out what they heard not exactly true, they hesitate to return.

We lack so much of the kind of services we should provide to the tourists visiting our communities in James Bay area.

What we need is an organized association in this area to cover both communities - Moose Factory and Moosonee, Ontario.

The association should function throughout the year obtaining information from its people to prepare for the coming summer, in brochure or newsletter type of information.

The association could broaden its services to cover up the coast settlements as well.

I suggest that the Government of Ontario recognize and assist such an organization to be established for the James Bay area.

I also suggest that the Government of Ontario do some inquiries regarding this matter in James Bay area.

Regardless of what we say, I'm sure development of Northern Ontario will go ahead. I do feel that we who have been here, living here, before any white man came here, have a right, to be involved in whatever the Ontario Government permits to be developed in our area.

Although I'm not against any development or mining in our area.

I understand what it means to extract minerals, it means our survival and life, although how important it is, life is much more important to be considered first in the areas affecting.

For example, lignite-mining at Onakawana, if its burned there to provide electricity could cause more harm than it be measured. But then again it could benefit this area much more than any other way.

How do you measure and decide on this kind of subject. It should be up to the Ontario Government to decide what is best for all concerned.

I would very much like to see highway into Moosonee perhaps up the coast.

We are gradually losing tourist industry into Quebec, why? because they have better access to Northern Quebec. People can drive there own machines wherever they want to go and can stay as long as they want to.

We don't want to lose the tourist industry in Ontario we want to see it grow.

I think the Government Ontario should do something to keep the tourist industry growing in Northern Ontario.

High cost of living in Northern Ontario is one of our biggest concerns today as well as high cost of air transportation.

Chartered costs are outrageously high more than double compared with the commercial air costs.

To charter air craft to fly 100 miles, it will cost you \$400.00 Helicopter charters are much more higher.

I think the Ontario Government should put an investigation to this matter.

Transportation between Moosonee and Moose Factory by freighter canoes is an exciting part of the trip for many tourists. Many talk about the trip across the river and how well the canoes are handled by the expert canoeemen.

This kind of transportation should be promoted, not discouraged, as it provides seasonal employment for unemployed people.

Many Indian people who are unemployed come from other settlements such as Fort Albany, Rupert's House, and Eastmain, bringing their own outfits to work here during the tourist season to earn some money to subsidize their trapping income.

A Personal Forethought

The land is regarded as the source of life by the natives, rather than real estate to be exploited by the Euro-Canadians, supposedly called "Canadians" by immigration laws.

Uncontrolled development, say the natives, will not only jeopardize their environment, but threaten the hunting, fishing and trapping activities necessary to their cultural survival.

But the native peoples say they do not oppose development -- they oppose change imposed and controlled from outside. They adamantly condemn old-style resource development schemes with their wild boom-bust cycles, their gaggle of speculators, adventurers, get-rich-quick transients and non-local decision making structures. These type of developments have brought incredible hardship to native communities in spite of initial claims that Indians would be the first to benefit from the jobs and wealth the enterprizes would bring. Southern Canada is littered with horror stories involving resource development and Indian Reserves.

What does the native want then???

In order to ensure that history is not repeated, native peoples are demanding local political control of resource exploitation. All developmental projects, they say, should be subjected to the direction of Indian political institutions. All projects should meet strict environmental standards.

If development proceeds on its currently chartered course unabated, then I believe the next decade will see native northerners effectively separated from their traditional land base, they will loose control over their own communities.

No amount of funds can begin to bring back to the natural state of the land after all development has ceased; the natives are looking much further ahead that what development will do with their traditional way of life. But what will do with the land they now occupy, and their children's children will occupy, on the land they have lived for countless generations.

Think about it!

Moose Factory Island Community Meeting

Tuesday, March 6th, 1979

Moose Factory Community Centre

7:00 p.m.

This is the second meeting in a Series of Three.

The meeting convened at 7:45 p.m. Number of persons attending: 22

After the opening remarks by the meeting co-ordinator, the guests were then introduced:

1. A.Olaf Wolff, Vice-Pres. & General Manager
Onakawana Development Ltd.
2. David Stibley, Operations Engineer
3. Dr. John Sparling, Consultant,
Pres. Environment Applications Group.
4. J.C. Sherwood, Min. Transportation & Communications.

Mr. Wolff made reference to the latest issue of "Moosetalk" with a heading "WAIT AND SEE" on the Onakawana project. With the positive position of the government, we are on the move, and certainly we are not going to wait and see. We should have the decision to go by 1980, but things are not standing still.

With this tone set, the slides were shown, comments by Mr. Stibley, on the Onakawana project and under such headings as:

- a. What and Where?
- b. Pre-project environmental analysis.
- c. Mining operations.
- d. Reclamation.
- e. Manpower & organization.

The question of transportation between Moosonee-Moose Factory during two periods of the year -- freeze-up and break-up--was tabled. Will the Onakawana project compensate their workers, travelling to and from work, during these times of the year? Mr. Wolff indicated that this point will certainly get consideration.

With the enormous size of the equipment and machinery to be used at the project site, will the local residents get training on this equipment? Mention of use of certified personnel on the project. There is certainly lack of licenced, or certified trades people in the area. Will the specialized training programs consider the local people in the area?

Question raised. What is going on now? Points raised as follows:

- decision on Premier Davis' Speech by Hydro.
- local residents to be hired as labourers.
- what steps are taken to ensure environmental precautions, ie, emissions, water pollution control, chemical used at plant, oil & gas spillages, etc.
- training programs - the present training program have no comparable size of machines that will be used at Onakawana. word of advice -- keep on the program now offered at JBEC. trades courses to be pursued.
- how many courses will be held before 1980.
- want of vouchering by Onakawana for high costs of gas, supplies, etc. and subsidization for high costs for northern communities such as Moosonee - Moose Factory.
- what if Hydro and Ontario Government find disfavour for generation of power at Onakawana, do you still "go ahead" and mine?
- how many traplines will be affected because of the mining operations? comparison made to the actual size of the traplines to the mining site.
- question - will the trappers be compensated in the loss of trapping revenue because of the mine?
- hire and train as many people as we can.
- pay scale geared to northern environmental schedule.
- when environmental studies are carried out, is the James Bay Lowlands included, that is, the feeding grounds on James Bay. answered with "no".

At this point, Mr. Sherwood was given opportunity to address the people present, he stated that:

- highway or any road will be of high cost.
- mentioned feasibility study made public in 1975.
- there would be no justification for expenditures if road was to be built to connect with Highway 11.
- certainly, there has been changes in air transportation.
- rail service has provided transportation sufficiently.
- road not required for the development of Onakawana.

Other points raised:

- commitment of Onakawana Development Ltd to hire local residents.
- can not "wait and see" too long.
- who pays the training programs - federal and provincial governments.
- supervisory staff on site of plant operations at all times.
- assessment studies carried out now.

Last item discussed. Why is there so few people attending our meetings?

The meetings were advertised for a week, and the purpose of these meetings were to motivate the public to express views on important concerns and issues on northern development.

The meeting co-ordinator will ask that groups, agencies, individuals etc, submit written submissions, on any issue, problem or concern they wish to let the government know.

Suggested that the next meeting to be held, if any, will be used to have the public hash over material presented in the previous two meetings.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

Individual Comments - Feb 1st thru March 9/79

In the year 1944, as a temporary resident of Moose River Crossing I knew some work been done at Onakawana lignite site -- walked 14 miles to look for a job there. I meet the man in charge of the operation and asked him for a job, he turned me down. He advised me that Indians are not qualified for any jobs he had available.

During those times, generally the mining company brought their own men as they had their own union. You couldn't get a job with them unless you join the union to earn union wages or qualified high paying jobs. If your lucky you might get low paying labour work.

There should be some guarantee to those who will be directly affected, meaning those who trapped in the proposed lignite development project area.

I know those who trapped in this area and depended on making their living, will no doubt lose their source of income to support their families.

Government of Ontario should support job training or encourage those who will be directly affected to go into job training courses as a guarantee for other source of income. Job training should be done by joint-effort between governments involved, Onakawana Limited Company and the people of the area involved.

I am not against the lignite development project knowing the fact that many people will benefit from its resources.

If you ask my opinion, I suggest that the Provincial Government of Ontario should be more concerned on those people who may be directly affected by any development in the Northern Ontario, but not forgetting those who will be indirectly affected.

Fall out can cause some harm to growth of vegetation, as well as polluting nearby lakes or streams, therefore causing unbalanced growth of wild life. People depending on wild animals, birds and fish as their main source of diet -- consuming country food contaminated can develop unbalanced health, leading to deteriorating their physical health and social life style.

Highway to Moosonee can greatly benefit people living in this area as well as those living further north.

Here again we have to look at both sides of the story, the good side and the bad side.

Highway thru this area can increase tourist industry, it can benefit those who depend on seasonal employment as well as benefiting those who trap in winter and nothing to do during summer. Many trappers depend on seasonal employment to subsidize their winter earnings.

Highway thru Moosonee can also create small business operations as well as small industry developments, if not large industry developments.

If you look at the bad side it could create great deal of problems. People, generally speaking, Indians are not yet adjusted to civilization especially those who live in very remote areas, quick change can disrupt their way of life.

We know that progress of this country must go on, we know too that some people will suffer during the course of progress of mankind.

Exchanging ideas can be most beneficial to all concerned. As a joint effort we should or the Government of Ontario should intensify public hearings or public involvement in discussions of further development of Northern Ontario.

Onakawana lignite proposal mining may benefit some people in this area. Truthfully I'm not against this project. It can create many jobs in this area.

My opinion is, that if lignite is burned at the site, it can cause a great deal of harm in long run, not only in the immediate area. It can also cause harm in James Bay area along the shores of James Bay.

Substances or particles falling from smoke stacks will float down the river eventually ending up in James Bay. High tides will carry this pollutant substance into the feeding grounds of wild fowl and animals. Very high tides can carry the pollutant substance behind outer line of willows in the swamps where the birds feed. Receding tides will leave behind the pollutant substance caught in the grass as well as in the ponds. This will happen every tide as long as the operation is in existence in the Onakawana lignite sites, that is if the lignite is burned at the site.

The distance between the Bay, and the Onakawana is not too great to reach the Bay. It will also pollute feeding areas along the river shores.

Birds feeding in the areas polluted will no doubt consume contaminated vegetation, eventually poisonous vegetation will contaminate the birds and animals, and fish, and will not fit for human consumption.

Most Indian people or people in general, will not detect eating contaminated country food, until someone gets sick or doctor detects food poisoning.

This project will no doubt add to the pollution already existing in James Bay area, may not be in large scale yet, but as an observer in the past few years or ever since the heavy traffic on goose hunting began, I'm convinced there some pollution existing along the shores of James Bay.

Looking at some of the camping areas, I cannot believe what I see. I often wonder why people today do not have any respect of the areas where they hunt or camp.

I see garbage dumped just anywhere you look as well as leftovers from cleaning birds. I also often see tin cans, empty bottles thrown in the ponds where the hunting blinds are. Birds of different kinds feed in these ponds and in swampy areas as well as drinking water.

In the past years, I looked closely at the behaviour of the geese feeding. I come to conclusion that there is too much disturbance by helicopters and airplanes. They are driven to extreme fear by these machines.

I witnessed helicopters and airplanes a number of times flying along the shores of the Bay at very low altitude, flushing the geese up and following them around.

I have also heard other people witnessing the same.

I've also witnessed Natural Resources Aircraft flying along the shore line at very low altitude flushing up flocks of geese as they go along. This kind of attitude should not be tolerated as it really scares the birds.

Nothing else scares the bird more than helicopter or aircraft, if it follows them around.

When birds are flushed from feeding areas by helicopter or aircraft - they usually fly out on mud flats they'll sit there for a long time nothing to eat. Birds don't have much time in the Fall to eat enough to store up energy for the long flight south. They have much less time if they are disturbed too much during feeding time.

I suggest that Government of Ontario should establish some control on this matter as we consider it to be of serious problem.

Highway to Moosonee can contribute to creating more jobs in many ways. Volume of tourists would no doubt increase in great numbers, thus creating more guiding services in fishing, hunting and as well as sightseeing.

On the other hand it could create social problems especially to young people. There would be a lot of hitchhiking by youngsters which lead to serious problems. But we have to face these problems and do the best we can to avoid them.

Highway definitely is the answer on some of the problems facing us in the Northern Ontario.

We need more competition on transportation. The escalating cost of transportation is outrageous. In the past 5 years the cost of transportation has doubled.

The cost of food and clothing is also outrageously high, we feel that the company operating in these areas or in more remote areas are taking advantage of the inflation. Who suffers? the people.

I suggest that Government of Ontario should cause investigation to look into cost of transportation, cost of living and cost of building materials.

Mining lignite at Onakawana will happen sooner or later. Three (3) options mentioned will have to be looked at which would benefit this area most as well as looking at which will cause more harm in this area.

We know that the provincial government has done some preliminary environmental assessment studies in the past few years, particularly proposed mining lignite at Onakawana.

This project been nearest to James Bay is our immediate concern.

I suggest that the Provincial Government should take precautionary actions to safeguard our health as well as safeguarding wild life in this area, as it could cause problems if pollutant substance is discharged into streams draining into James Bay.

From Class 8B of Moose Factory Public School

FOR INDUSTRY IN OUR AREA

- 80% Think we need more jobs, more money, and as a consequent result, more people.
- 100% want more control to eliminate possible violence through increased booze as a result of more money.
- 95% want projects (mining, etc.) if no pollution can be guaranteed.

AGAINST INDUSTRY IN OUR AREA

- 60% feel there will be more drinking and violence.
- 70% want no mining or industrialization in the area, even if it means no jobs, if there is to be pollution.



In reply please
quote file:

Onakawana Project Summary

In October, 1978, a technical and economic feasibility report on the proposed coal mine/power plant project at Onakawana was completed. The five volume report was the result of extensive studies undertaken jointly by Onakawana Development Limited, Ontario Hydro and Shawinigan-Stearns Company.

The report concluded that a 1,020 megawatt lignite-fired generating station at Onakawana is economically as attractive as a comparable station in Southern Ontario (using 75 percent U.S. and 25 percent Western Canadian bituminous coals). The report cited a proposed schedule for commissioning of the first generating unit at Onakawana by July, 1985 with the third and last unit in service one year later.

A further report titled, "The Onakawana Project - Ontario's Economic Impact" was completed in December, 1978 by Peat, Marwick and Partners. This report deals with the economic benefits flowing to the Province from such a project.

In summary, the economic benefits of the Onakawana project to the Province of Ontario are as follows (amounts quoted herein are in 1978 dollars and exclude any allowance for inflation):

1. Approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars will be spent during construction and, of this \$457,000,000 would end up in the pockets of Ontario residents. This includes \$322,000,000 in gross wages and salaries.
2. During the peak construction phase, 1,500 persons would be employed on the project, resulting in 14,600 man years of direct and indirect employment over the five-year construction period.
3. During operation, the annual wages and salaries earned by Ontario residents will be about \$19,000,000. This is equivalent to 26,100 man years of employment over the 30-year life of the project.
4. During a typical operating year, the direct expenditures required to operate the Onakawana project would approach \$30,000,000 of which 77 percent would remain in Ontario. Approximately \$9 million per year would be Ontario taxes.
5. In comparison with an alternative coal-fired power plant in Southern Ontario, Onakawana would provide 55 percent more jobs during construction and 36 percent more jobs during a typical operating year.

6. Ontario coal would replace imported coal from the United States and Western Canada. This substitution of a domestic energy source for imported fuel would result in an initial foreign exchange savings of about \$60,000,000 annually coupled with the advantage of a completely secure source of supply.
7. The project fulfills entirely the objectives of the Northeastern Ontario Regional Development strategy in terms of employment opportunities, stability of production, improved earnings and maintenance of good quality environment.
8. Increased utilization of the Ontario Northland Railway is anticipated. The commuter rail service alone will result in annual revenues of about \$1,300,000 to the Ontario Northland Railway.
9. The operational work force of approximately 500 persons is expected to support a permanent population of approximately 2,000 persons in the area.
10. Currently, there is a significant amount of unemployment in the area. In Cochrane, about 12 percent of the labour force is registered as unemployed. In Moosonee, the unemployment rate ranges between 13 and 20 percent. A significant program of training and skills enhancement is planned and it is intended that local residents will receive priority consideration for job training and placement.
11. The operating work force at the Onakawana project remains substantially constant over most of the 30-year project life. Consequently, the development will provide a much-desired degree of stability to the economic activity in the surrounding area.

The total impact of a project of this magnitude on Northeastern Ontario is incalculable. Its positive influence will be felt in every aspect of community living, housing, education, services, recreation, transportation and reflected in a re-stimulated Northern development.

ONAKAWANA DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
THE ONAKAWANA PROJECT - FACT SHEET

1. POWER PLANT

Capacity & Utilization

Gross installed capacity = 3 x 340 MW units = 1020 MW

Net sent-out capacity = 938 MW

Annual capacity factor = 70% declining to 30%

Sent-out power - Year 1 = 5,754 million KW Hrs.

Sent-out power - Year 30 = 2,466 million KW Hrs.

Assumed economic operating life = 30 years

Construction

Estimated construction period = 5 years

Capital Cost - \$ 1978 = \$ 628 million

- \$ 1985 = \$1,015 million

Major Power Plant Components:

- Boiler house
- Turbine house
- Electrical switchyard and transmission lines
- 1000 acre cooling pond
- Water treatment plant
- Coal handling and storage facility

2. LIGNITE MINE

Annual Production

Average - Years 1 - 5 = 5,900,000 tons

Average - Years 26 - 30 = 3,100,000 tons

Average - 30 years operation = 4,700,000 tons

Capital Cost

	<u>\$ 1978</u>	<u>\$ 1985</u>
Preproduction	\$ 37 million	\$ 62 million
Initial equipment	<u>70</u>	<u>129</u>
Subtotal	\$107	\$191
Replacement equipment	<u>44</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	\$151	

Mining Lease

Lease granted = February 1, 1978

Leased area = 12,800 acres

Planned mining area = 4,000 acres

Maximum area mined/year = 225 acres

Minimum area mined/year = 45 acres

Major Equipment:

- 1 90 cu.yd. dragline
- 1 45 cu.yd. dragline
- 2 18 cu.yd. shovels
- 15 120 ton haul trucks
- 12 heavy-duty construction units

3. ONTARIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Construction employment:

minimum 200	maximum 1500
total 14,600 man years - over 5 years	
\$105 million wage bill - over 5 years	

Permanent employment:

direct (employed by the project)	=	475 employees
indirect (suppliers to the project)	=	395
multiplier (created by consumer spending)	=	<u>435</u>
		1305 employees

Total direct wage bill = \$9 million per year in average operating year.

Ontario Taxes paid:

During construction	=	\$35 million
Typical operating year	=	\$ 9 million per year

Total Ontario Benefits:

During Construction	=	62% of all project expenditures (approximately \$457 million)
During Operations	=	77% of all annual operating expenditures (approximately \$23 million each year)

MOOSE FACTORY

LOCATION: Northeastern Ontario, James Bay
POPULATION: 829 (1977 On-Reserve, Band Population)
AFFILIATION: Grand Council Treaty #9
PROBE DATE: February 6, 1979
ATTENDANCE: Chief and Council

1. Problems

- (1) Self-Determination
- (2) Housing
- (3) Long-Term Employment and Economic Development
- (4) Income Support
- (5) Health
- (6) Social Well-Being and Social Development

The order reflected above was derived from the consensus of the participants through their development of criteria as a basis for ranking.

(1) Self-Determination

The right for self-determination was not relinquished at the signing of the Treaty #9. Problems of obtaining adequate funding from the federal government and the province of Ontario with their program/budget cutbacks and inappropriate services were seen as the major problems for the Moose Factory Band in their attempts to provide for a healthy social/economic viable community. Self-determination was not only seen in terms of the legal relationship with governments, but also the people of Moose Factory have the responsibility for the ongoing need to deal with one another for the social well-being and development of their community now and for their children. Self-determination by the people enhances the culture and the identity of the people for a healthy

survival. As a result of present social problems and the inability of the Band to fully carry out programs in responding to community-defined needs, it was the concern that the band government work with the people to further self-determination. The band government is the centre of community life and must continue to involve band members in community development discussions for planning and developments. It was felt that the band should not have to beg for money to carry out what it wants to see take place. Direction must come from within the community and not from the outside for changes. It was felt that the band could utilize different resources to provide the band with options or expertise for their social and economic developments. Adequate funding is required to do this. Improvements are needed in education and training experiences need to be established for band administration for staff and program development, community learning experiences for self-knowledge and understanding as well as for community services positions for people to contribute more to community life. It was felt that outside government agencies and services have been unable to deal effectively with the people of Moose Factory since they do not have the understanding of the culture, language and awareness of living in their particular environment. It was felt that the constant turnover of staff coming into the North did not share the same concerns and thinking of the people.

(2) Housing

Adequate funding is required to construct suitable houses for the northern conditions and meet the backlog of the housing needs. Housing space is not adequate for size of families. Higher standards for housing is needed with sewage and water. Housing construction will contribute to employment.

(3) Long-Term Employment
and Economic Development

There is the need for long-term employment rather than short-term make-work projects. Economic

development projects are needed to create more employment opportunities for the people as well as training for people to take over more positions in the different services available for the band. Adequate funding is required for the development of the economic development alternatives. Work provides activity for people as well as an incentive for youth for their future goal and the self-esteem of the people. Long-term employment and economic development needs to contribute to community life for its social well-being. Adequate funding is required for community planning and the hiring of technical expertise. Increased funding is required for education and training to come up with learning experiences that have more cultural content as well as meet the community developments.

(4) Income Support

The allowances are not adequate to meet the living costs of the North, such as for fuel and hydro, as well as for food and clothing. The process for people to receive their cheques is too slow. There is a long waiting time and it is therefore a hardship for people.

(5) Health

It was expressed that health care was a right of Indian people. Improvement needs to be made to the present health care available to Indian people. With the constant turnover of medical staff at the hospital, there results poor health care in terms of diagnostic treatment and follow-up. Changes in health policies and regulations creates confusion, people not getting proper health care and unnecessary delay in filling out the different forms. Even those who work cannot afford health costs. People on social assistance have to go back to the band office for their special form for drug prescriptions. People need the services of free ambulance, dental and eyeglasses. There is the need for home care of the disabled and the elderly.

(6) Social Well-Being and
Social Development

Greater concentration on the part of the people of Moose Factory to family life is necessary, since the family is the backbone of community life. The band government needs to encourage families to take more responsibility for their family members to live a good life. Children need more attention and encouragement in their growing years. Parents need to be more involved in the education of their children in making changes so that education will meet their way of life and needs. Children need the preparation now for they will have children of their own.

Band members need to feel that they can contribute to community life. To do this, the band government needs to encourage community discussions and learning experiences so that people will become more involved in what should take place for them to have a strong family life and a healthy community spiritually, culturally and socially. Because of the different social problems and their concern of people hurting from drug and alcohol abuse, family breakdowns, accidental deaths, frustrations of young people and community divisions; it was seen that problems of identity conflict and the sense of powerlessness were the causes. Adequate funding is required to develop community activities and specific programs to meet the needs of the people. Outside programs cannot deal with the community problems. The adolescent counselling program needs expansion with one additional counsellor and one social worker. The day care centre requires improvement to its facilities.

Social development programs with their staff or volunteer workers need to work more closely with each other. More training and more employment of local band members is needed for the band to work in the different social services areas. Adequate funding is required for planning for total community development, as well as for obtaining different services of consultants.

2. Needs

(1) Self-Determination

- increase decision-making power to the band government for program/budget planning, development and implementation
- band government needs to encourage and maintain the development of community discussions for planning social/economic developments

(2) Housing

- increase funding for construction to meet the backlog of housing needs
- improve the design of houses suitable to family living and better standards for the northern climate

(3) Long-Term Employment and Economic Development

- increase education/training funds in order for local people to hold service jobs
- increase funding for economic development for the creation of long-term employment

(4) Income Support

- increase allowances to meet northern living costs

(5) Health

- improve health care and provide adequate government funding for ambulance, dental and eyeglasses

(6) Social Well-Being and Social Development

- more community discussions and learning experiences for total community development
- adequate funding for social development programs

3. Priorities

- (1) Self-determination for the people of Moose Factory to control their way of life and social/economic developments with adequate funding and the maintenance of the legal relationship with the federal government through the BNA Act and the James Bay Treaty 9.
- (2) Social well-being needs greater concentration through band self-determined activities for meaningful community development.
- (3) Increased funding is required for social/economic community planning and developments.

4. Social Services

Income support, home care, and social/cultural activities were the major concerns. Increased employment of local people in social service areas were also expressed, along with suitable training. The band tended to deal primarily with prevention and the need to have adequate funding for this approach.

The probe meeting and impact research revealed that the people of Moose Factory were concerned about their well-being as a people and their survival. The band was interested in being involved in the Social Service Review as well as the tripartite process.

5. Process

The Chief of Moose Factory co-operated with the Social Service Review researcher and an opportunity was made to provide information on the Social Service Review to Council prior to the Band Council Probe. The discussion was good in that all participants expressed themselves. The participants took the probe seriously as a learning experience and for their own band planning. The Moose Factory Band were interested in changes and expressed their interest in being involved in follow-up to the findings of the Social Service Review. They also want more involvement in the tripartite process.

Remarks by the Honourable William G. Davis, Premier of Ontario
February 9, 1979

In the past few years, our economic strength has been undermined by energy price increase. In 1977 and 1978, for example, the cost of energy increased 12.2 percent and 9.3 percent respectively, while the consumer price index rose 8.0 percent and 9 percent in the same years. Our economy is vulnerable because we do not have a totally secure future energy supply at reasonable prices. This is an area of potential weakness and one for which we must compensate as best we can.

Given this fact, and the clear realization that energy is going to be an increasingly scarce and costly resource, what can Ontario do to protect itself and, at the same time, assist in resolving the world-wide energy problem?

In answering this question, it seems to me that, at the very least, two broad initiatives are open to us:

First, we can intensify the exploration and development of Ontario's indigenous energy resources.

Second, we can combine our energy resources with our technological talent to produce jobs and economic growth.

Both of these initiatives have positive implications for North-eastern Ontario.

The James Bay Lowlands contain a lignite coal deposit at Onakawana currently estimated at 190 million tons.

Survey work in James Bay Lowlands has resulted in a discovery of some thick deposits of high quality silica sand and kaolinite clay as well as a number of new lignite occurrences. These discoveries could very well replace imported silica and kaolin to a substantial percentage.

PUBLIC MEETING will be held March 6th - 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Watch for Notices.

Resource people will be attending the meeting to give additional information and to answer questions.

You are urged to attend the meeting to participate in the discussion regarding development of your HOME LAND.

Sinclair Cheechoo
Meeting Co-ordinator

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act

All activities or projects undertaken by Ontario government, municipalities, and public bodies must be reviewed under the Environmental Assessment Act before they are allowed to proceed, unless they are specifically exempted by Ontario Cabinet.

Activities or projects undertaken by private individuals or companies are not automatically subject to the Act. Private projects are reviewed under the Environmental Assessment Act, only if they are specifically designated by the Cabinet.

Public, includes everyone, but most importantly the people living in the area which would be affected by the proposed project. The public has 30 days to review the environmental assessment of the project and the review prepared by the Government.

It is very important that people do review a project's environmental assessment and government's review of it, and decide whether these documents are acceptable to them.

The Onakawana Lignite Project: An Overview

One of the largest natural resource development projects ever proposed for the Moose River area of Northeastern Ontario is currently being planned by a Calgary based Mining Corporation. It is hoped that this overview will encourage discussion about the Onakawana proposal in particular and northern development in general.

There are 3 options, one option is for Ontario Hydro to build a 1,020 megawatt power generating plant at Onakawana to produce electricity from the lignite. Potential employment or approximate 1200 worker over five year period and 200 workers to operate the power plant.

Another option that Onakawana Development Limited is to mine the lignite and transport it to industries in Northern Ontario for heating or local steam and power generation. It would require 75 workers to build the drying plant and 20 to operate it.

Third option is to ship the raw lignite to Southern Ontario, will require only 50 construction workers to build the shipping facilities and 10 full-time operating workers.

COMMUNITY MEETING

FOR MOOSE FACTORY ISLAND
RESIDENTS (2ND OF SERIES OF 3)

at

MOOSE FACTORY COMMUNITY
CENTRE

TUES. MAR 6TH at 7pm (to 11pm)

GUESTS: MR. WOLFF, PRES.
① ○ NAKAWANA.

SLIDES WILL BE SHOWN.

② MR. SHERWOOD . M.T.C.

ALL INTERESTED RESIDENTS
URGED TO ATTEND

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

MEETING CO-ORDINATOR SINCLAIR CHEECHOC

Moose Factory Island Community Meeting

Tuesday, February 13, 1979

Moose Factory Community Centre

7:00 p.m.

MINUTES

Objective of Meeting: Open Communication - Public Awareness.
To motivate the public to express their views on important
issues on the future development of the North.

This is the first meeting in a Series of Three.

The meeting convened at 7:23 p.m. Number of persons attending: 19

Peter Cridland, Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, spoke on the short history of the Commission. Generally speaking, he stated, the Commission had been set up under Justice Patrick Hartt, hearing submissions, visiting communities, reports issued, then he was appointed Indian Commissioner.

Ed Falgren, was then appointed, the changeover slowed things down. This Commission hopefully will visit all communities North of 50. Will certainly look at all problems, and very much aware that there are problems, seeking out more information.

Also, a funding program is set up under this Commission, this will provide input to the Commission, hear concerns and problems, concerns expressed re REED and ONAKAWANA projects (WHY), this type of information is so vital to the Commission. This meeting was bought about from the funding program.

Reference made to Premier William Davis' speech last Friday in Cochrane (Attached).

Mr. Cridland, went on to say, that Onakawana is trying to find market for the electricity it will produce, this market is very unlikely. Keeping in mind, that this picture could and can change very quickly, if say, the oil or gas supply was cut off (mentioned also the rise in price of oil, since three years ago.)

Question from the floor. WHY not let the local residents know that this market for electricity is most unlikely? Make more feasibility studies in the meantime. Onakawana do have an Assessment report written. There are studies carried out at this very moment.

Mr. Bob Burdette, Ministry of the Environment interjected. Onakawana Development Corporation are waiting for Ontario Hydro. There will have to be more research (analysis), more studies done before the final "go-ahead" is issued.

Hydro is generating 50% (?) more energy than needed. The growth of requirement is slowing down then anticipated. By 1980 they will know then if we need more electricity.

Question from the floor: Why develop when you have surplus? Again, mention made to Davis' speech. The Onakawana station would only generate part of what Pickering is now generating.

Question: What is the policy on industrial development in the North? Why not concentrate on only one? Diversions, coal mining, gas or oil?

There are seven (?) areas of potential development, but question is "WHEN?". (that is, mining potential of minerals).

Al Stewart, Ministry of Natural Resources, mentioned the "STRATEGIC LAND USE", want^d to say, who understands or is interested in a title like that. There had been "Open Houses" in certain areas of the province, and very well attended.

Question: During the idle period, before development, can an individual explore potential enterprizing aspirations, in the area near where the development will be?

There is, the Title of Occupation, Ministry of Natural Resources will have final say on this. Then, there is the 21-year lease to the Development Corporation in that area.

Sure, public participation is a problem, not only here. One opinion expressed, the group discussion concept will prove nothing. Picking specific topics to talk about would be more appropriate to get more^{of} of meetings and public participation, that is, one opinion.

Question: Will there be a new town site? No new town site. Only a work camp. The Corporation will not built a new town site, nor will the Province support one.

Generating stations built in the 1960's were built too fast. The use of electricity is still there, but the projected amount of usage is less than anticipated previously.

Question: Does the pollution problem been looked into, in terms of air, water, etc. from the development of Onakawana. The Ministry of Environment has been asked to look into the effects and implications of pollution. Certainly, the entire James Bay Lowlands is considered. Looked into in terms of effects on social, environmental, economic implications.

On the subject of lignite, How does it compared to other fuels, say, wood, oil or gas. This comparision has not been deliberated. Certainly, the lignite at Onakawana has water content, therefore low grade "coal".

Options in terms in employment, there are three (3):

- a. shipping to southern plants.
- b. on-site stockpile.
- c. on-site generating stations.

The question of the actual construction period was discussed. This will certainly depend on the "go ahead" issue, whenever it is.

Question on the present training programs been conducted. The training equipment now is insufficient. The present trainees will be waiting for the "go ahead" and if this should take some time, what happens? Certainly a training program would be included in the proposal submitted to the Government, on the development of Onakawana.

Last point made, the rate of employment would be lower, if they decide to ship the lignite out.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Tentative meetings - March 6th, 1979, same place.
March 27th, 1979, same place.



NOTES FOR REMARKS BY
THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM G. DAVIS
PREMIER OF ONTARIO

TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE COCHRANE BOARD OF TRADE
ON
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

COCHRANE, ONTARIO

FEBRUARY 9, 1979

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

It is a great pleasure for me to be in Cochrane tonight and to have this opportunity of addressing an audience of men and women who are at the forefront of the economic and community life of the great northeast.

One reason for my delight is because, as usual, Your Mayor and the citizens of Cochrane greeted us when we arrived with traditional northern warmth and hospitality and their kindness has continued throughout the day.

I thank you for this, not only because of what it means to me in personal terms, but also because the open, friendly and spirited attitude I encounter here reassures me about the great potential this province has and the ability of our people to realize that potential.

Northerners have more than their share of challenges; that is a fair statement to make, but they also have, it seems to me, a greater capacity than many to face them aggressively and creatively and work towards solutions that defy climate and terrain and dedevil the stereotype notions about how the northerner lives, plays, and works.

I think this positive image of the Northerner has become much sharper since the establishment of the Ministry of Northern Affairs with a mandate to identify and work on priorities for the development of Northern Ontario.

One of the most encouraging elements flowing from the Ministry's mandate is the willingness of northerners themselves to become involved in the development process. Your own region provides an excellent example in the way the James Bay Tourist Association sat down with Ministry officials to work out a priority program to increase tourist travel in the north. As a result of the initiatives developed there, we saw an increase last summer in the number of tourists on the much-improved Polar Bear Express. I predict we will see a continuing increase in tourism throughout the North as the public becomes more aware of the hospitality and adventure to be found in the North through the government's advertising programs and, more importantly, through the reports visitors carry back home of good service and fair treatment from the Northerner.

Ontario's growth since the late 1940's has been based, in large part, on its natural resources and its access to a balanced supply of attractively priced energy. Energy and natural resources continue to be key to this Province's future economic growth. Today, however, both of these factors are sources of potential strength and potential weakness for our economy. Let me explain what I mean.

As a result of past policies, few jurisdictions in Canada are currently as well situated as Ontario in the variety of energy sources available. That is a fact for which we can be thankful. It is true we import 80 per cent of our energy, of which about 13 per cent of Ontario's primary energy consumption, in the form of coal, comes from the United States. On balance, however, we have a diversified energy supply second to none in Canada.

Nonetheless, in the past few years, our economic strength has been undermined by energy price increases. In 1977 and 1978, for example, the cost of energy increased 12.2 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively, while the Consumer Price Index rose 8.0 per cent and 9 per cent in the same years. Our economy is vulnerable because we do not have a totally secure future energy supply at reasonable prices. This is an area of potential weakness and one for which we must compensate as best we can.

Given this fact, and the clear realization that energy is going to be an increasingly scarce and costly resource, what can Ontario do to protect itself and, at the same time, assist in resolving the world-wide energy problem?

In answering this question, it seems to me that, at the very least, two broad initiatives are open to us:

- First, we can intensify the exploration and development of Ontario's indigenous energy resources,
- Second, we can combine our energy resources with our technological talent to produce jobs and economic growth.

Both of these initiatives have positive implications for Northeastern Ontario.

As everyone here knows, the James Bay Lowlands contain a lignite coal deposit at Onakawana currently estimated at 190 million tons. That deposit is capable of sustaining a 1000 megawatt generating station, equivalent to half the capacity of the Fickering Nuclear Station, for 30 years or of providing lignite coal for other industrial purposes.

Since 1975, the Ontario geological survey of the Ministry of Natural Resources has carried out drilling programs in several parts of the Moose River basin with a view to assessing the potential for further lignite deposits.

This survey work has resulted in a significant amount of geological information, including the discovery of some thick deposits of high quality silica sand and kaolinitic clay as well as a number of new lignite occurrences.

Indeed, Cochrane is fortunate to be situated in an area of proven and potential mineral deposits. This holds out exciting prospects that new mines and local processing will develop in the area to the ultimate benefit of the region once Canadian and world markets improve. While an accurate economic appraisal of these deposits is still required, the potential for energy and industrial development, creating new jobs, investment and stability in Northeastern Ontario, cannot be overlooked.

It is interesting to note, for example, that Canada currently imports between 150,000 to 200,000 tons of kaolin a year for use either as a filler or coater in the manufacture of paper or in the ceramics industry. Preliminary studies of the James Bay deposits suggest that the quality found there is adequate as a paper filler so it is possible that a substantial percentage of current imports might be replaced if the James Bay deposits could be economically developed. A similar potential exists for replacing at least some of Ontario's imports of silica sand for the glass industry.

Clearly, here are opportunities which must be addressed and I am pleased to be able to announce today that the Government will be seeking the active participation of the private sector to do further lignite exploration in the James Bay Lowlands, either alone, or on a joint venture basis, with the Ontario Energy Corporation. I might add, in order for the Corporation to assume this responsibility, its mandate is being expanded and the Corporation revitalized.

This is just one of many energy opportunities which exist. Other opportunities, now actively being pursued elsewhere in the province, include: developing uses for waste heat from our thermal generating stations; finding ways to convert wood waste to energy such as is being proposed at Hearst; and further developing Ontario's renewable energy resources. As a province we cannot afford to relax our efforts to ensure that we have safe, reliable and affordable energy for our homes and industry.

But apart from this, it seems to me we have opportunities to bring together, locally, our natural resources and industrial talent so that we can assist in supplying the needs which others have for energy.

In saying this, I don't want to minimize the hurdles which will have to be overcome. Some of them will arise from the ripple effect which an initiative in one part of the province might have elsewhere, others simply because there could inevitably be an honest difference of opinion as to what is the correct course of action. But, difficulties aside, it seems to me that we have opportunities here if we are willing to make the effort and think strategically about the long-term economic benefits for Northern Ontario and, indeed, for the Province generally.

Onakawana is a case in point.

Industrial marketing opportunities for Onakawana coal have been actively pursued by Onakawana Development Ltd. and preliminary indications suggested that it would be the mid 1980's before a needed minimum production level of one million tons a year would be warranted. The increased availability of natural gas has further reduced the interest in coal. Nonetheless Onakawana Development Ltd, will again be investigating the industrial market potential this coming year.

However, over the past 18 months, preliminary studies, carried out by a consortium made up of Shawinigan Steag Company, Onakawana Development Ltd, and Ontario Hydro, indicate that a 1000 megawatt power plant at Onakawana, if operated at a high capacity factor, would be cost competitive with any proposed alternative coal fired plant located in Southern Ontario.

If a power plant were to be built at Onakawana, along with the attendant coal mine, the economic benefits, according to a recent Peat, Marwick and Partners study, commissioned by Onakawana Development Ltd. and Shawinigan Steag Company, would result in (in 1978 dollars):

1. Approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars being spent during construction. Of this, \$457 million would end up in the pockets of Ontario residents, including \$322 million in gross wages and salaries.
2. During the peak construction phase, 1,500 persons would be employed on the project, resulting in 14,600 man years of direct and indirect employment over the five-year construction period.

3. During operation, the annual wages and salaries earned by Ontario residents would be about \$19 million. This is equivalent to 26,100 man years of employment over the 30 year life of the project.
4. During a typical operating year, the direct expenditures required to operate the Onakawana project would approach \$30 million of which 77 per cent would remain in Ontario. Approximately \$9 million per year would be paid in Ontario taxes.
5. The operational work force of approximately 500 persons would support a permanent population of approximately 2000 in the area.

Whether these forecast benefits would in fact materialize is still to be verified, but there is little doubt, their magnitude would be significant. However, we must also face the reality that - based on preliminary data - Ontario does not require any additional electrical generating capacity for its own purposes, beyond that currently approved, until at least the early 1990's. In fact there is currently a provincial surplus of electricity which is forecast to extend well into the 1980's. Moreover, this projected surplus is expected to increase when the 1979 load forecast is available next week.

To compensate for this projected surplus Ontario Hydro has already cut back its construction program at Wesleyville, taken other units out of service, and has increased its efforts to export greater quantities of electricity to the United States. Clearly, in these circumstances, the prospects for an early start to the development of Onakawana do not look bright. And I don't want to mislead anyone into believing that doing further work on a generating station at Onakawana is supported by the current and forecast depressed demand for electricity.

But the energy future is extremely volatile and uncertain. Load forecasts will change as the outlook for the economy changes and there are long lead times involved in adjusting electrical capacity. Even in the face of the current surplus electrical capacity, we hear reports emanating from the United States that unless petroleum demand is curbed, the industrial nations could have difficulty meeting their energy needs next winter. Fortunately, Ontario is particularly well placed and could well be called on to supply increasing supplies of electricity. But if there was ever a time when we need to think strategically it is now.

If Northeastern Ontario is to reap the benefits of development, and if Onakawana is to be ready to proceed in a timely fashion, it may require substantial readjustment in the way we think about Hydro's generating and transmission capacity. It may require Hydro to be even more aggressive in promoting additional energy sales to the United States. It may require rapid improvements to Hydro's transmission capability. It could involve the private sector financing and owning the Onakawana generation station rather than Ontario Hydro, relieving Hydro of the need to raise the necessary capital.

Notwithstanding these and other hurdles which might need to be overcome, I have asked Ontario Hydro to look seriously at this opportunity. The potential benefits to Ontario, especially to this region, seem clear and the project deserves a vigorous pursuit of solutions.

Even though the future is still too uncertain to commit to the building of an Onakawana generating station today, and no such commitment is being made, the importance of this major development suggests that definitive, active investigations should proceed in order to complete all of the major preliminary phases prior to making a decision to construct.

As a result, I have asked the Hydro Board to consider a program to be initiated, as promptly as possible, directed towards:

- basic engineering for both the lignite mine and the power plant;
- the completion of the environmental assessment and approvals;
- summer site work devoted to further exploratory drilling and bulk sampling of lignite;
- an in-depth investigation of future Northern Ontario power needs and how Onakawana generated power could serve these needs (I might add at this point that Ontario Hydro presently sends an average of 500 MW of power from southern Ontario to the Sudbury/Timmins area, peaking in excess of 1000 MW. Onakawana could replace this power brought in from Southern Ontario.)
- and finally, the study will examine alternative financial arrangements for such a project.

Such a program could involve as much as \$4 to \$6 million and I hope that it can be financed by Ontario Hydro and Onakawana Development Limited. Approximately \$1 million of this amount could be spent

in the North in services, supplies and labour. The final reports from these studies are not expected to be completed before late 1980's. At that time, Ontario Hydro would be in a better position to determine whether there is justification for the Onakawana project to proceed subsequently.

Simultaneously, Ontario Hydro will intensify its assessment of the improvements required to its transmission facilities so that power which is already surplus to its needs could be exported.

Clearly, some will say that, given the present temporary surplus of electricity which Ontario Hydro now has, it is inappropriate for it to be investing money in further initiatives of the kind I have just outlined. I can understand their point of view but it seems to me we must look beyond today and be prepared to think and act strategically.

Naturally, the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment will be vitally interested in both the development of the mine and the power plant, as well as the lignite exploration and development program I referred to earlier. In both cases the Commission will monitor progress and will provide an opportunity for northern residents to express their views.

It is only through a willingness to measure our resource and energy potential in ways such as this that we will secure our future, not only for the north, but for all citizens of the province.

A changing world economy makes that future harder to predict, but I think the creative and energetic adaptations we have made to the challenges of the last few years indicates clearly that we have the courage and initiative required to fulfill our aspirations as a nation and as a people.

Thank you.

COMMUNITY MEETING

FOR MOOSE FACTORY ISLAND
RESIDENTS (FIRST OF SERIES OF 3)

AT MOOSE FACTORY COMMUNITY CENTRE

TUESDAY. Feb 13 /79

AT 7:00 PM (to 11:00 PM)

BUS TRANSPORTATION : LEAVING VILLAGE 6:30.

SPEAKER: RETURN AFTER MEETING

PETER CRIDLAND, ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE
NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT.

AL STEWART, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ALL INTERESTED RESIDENTS

URGED TO ATTEND

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

MEETING CO-ORDINATOR Sinclair Cheechoo

